

The National Era is published weekly, on Seventh street, opposite the Patent Office.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

All communications relating to the business of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

This paper is not sent to any new subscriber, unless paid in advance, the receipt of which will be a sufficient receipt.

Agents and others, in sending notices, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter directed. Give the name of the Post Office, County, and State.

Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Please make it out in full, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the Publisher.

Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a copy gratis for one year.

Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him, we send him a receipt, it is immediately passed to his credit.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no account will be kept with the agent, or in transmitting money, they will retain the amount of their commission, and in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post stamps, which can now be obtained at any post office.

Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase some bank draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills in the same way. Do not send certificates of deposit.

Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere, is authorized to procure advertisements for this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to send notices to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction.

We invite the attention of those who are remitting money to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bills as are at the lowest discount.

Washington, D. C.	Par.
Baltimore	1/2 per cent.
Philadelphia	1/2 per cent.
New York	1/2 per cent.
New York State	3/4 per cent.
New England	1/2 per cent.
New Jersey	1/2 per cent.
New York City	1/2 per cent.
Western Pennsylvania	1/2 per cent.
Maryland	1/2 per cent.
Virginia	1/2 per cent.
Ohio	1/2 per cent.
Indiana	1/2 per cent.
Kentucky	1/2 per cent.
Michigan	1/2 per cent.
Canada	1/2 per cent.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12, 1848.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National American and National Intelligencer contain full reports of the proceedings of the National Whig Convention, but we shall borrow from them only such as may be necessary to present a fair view of the action and spirit of the meeting. The great Museum Building was selected as the place of meeting. The throng of delegates and spectators was immense, and the tumult was almost irresistible. Henry White, of Pennsylvania, called the Convention to order. John N. Collier, of New York, was chosen President, and James Harlan, of Kentucky, temporary Secretary.

The roll having been called, the Rev. Mr. Brewster, being called upon, offered up prayer. In calling the roll, some discussion arose, on a claim of Louisiana to represent Texas, the delegates from which were not present. After a scene of disorder, the subject was deferred. Mr. King, of Georgia, introduced a resolution that the delegates from each State select one of their number to compose a committee of States to select a President, Vice President, and Secretaries.

A member from New York was chosen the Chairman, and made a motion to this effect. Another tumult arose, but when quiet was partially restored, the President pro tem. decided that, in taking the vote, no more votes would be received from each State than it was entitled to. The amendment of the member from New York was voted down, and the resolution of Mr. King adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gallaway, of Ohio, the daily session of the Convention was ordered to be opened with prayer. The Committee on Nominations having been announced, retired, when Mr. Fowler, of New York, arose, and protested against the appointment of a member on the Committee from Texas, unless a delegate from that State was present. He moved that the name be withdrawn. Another "fare up" took place, but the President decided that the motion was out of order, as the committee had retired, and was already in session. A motion to adjourn was made, but was not sustained.

At 10 o'clock, the Convention adjourned. The galleries were particularly noisy; somebody moved to admit none hereafter into them without tickets; but he was hissed tremendously. The President said, if that were done again, he would order them cleared; whereupon they shouted. The motion about tickets was laid upon the table, and the Convention then adjourned till 1 o'clock.

In the afternoon, the Committee on Nominations made their report, recommending Ex-Governor Morehead, of North Carolina, as President, also thirty Vice Presidents, and twelve Secretaries. The nomination of the Ex-Governor was ratified by acclamation, and, after a short address, he took the Chair. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, called for a division of the question in relation to the Vice Presidents, so as to take the question on all, except the nomination for Texas. This gave rise to another indecorous tumult, in which Messrs. King, of Georgia, and Gentry and Haskell, of Tennessee, fought valiantly for Texas. At last, Mr. Stanton withdrew his motion, and Texas, like the rest, though unrepresented, was recognized.

Next a Committee on Credentials was appointed, composed of the same members as constituted the Committee on Nominations. Here the proceedings were interrupted by great disorder in the galleries. Hisses, and plaudits, and cries of all sorts, drowned the voices of speakers. Some resolutions were passed in haste, instructing the Committee on Arrangements to procure a suitable place of meeting, and admit no delegates and reporters. Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, said that the confusion was owing to the circulating moving and talking of the members of the Convention; and that, if they would behave themselves, the people in the galleries would follow their example. A motion to reconsider the resolutions was made. Several delegations complained that they had not heard a single notion put, and had been utterly unable

to vote intelligently. The resolutions were then laid upon the table, and, after some confusion, the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

As on the first day, prayer preceded business. Mr. Atwood officiating. Then read and approved. Mr. King, of Georgia, submitted a report from the Committee on Credentials, stating that all the States were represented, and recognizing the credentials of the delegates in attendance; that no regular delegate was present from Texas, but that the delegation from Louisiana was duly authorized to cast the vote of that State; that there were delegates present from the District of Columbia, to whom it was recommended that the Convention assign seats as honorary members, with no authority to vote; and proposing that the delegates from States not fully represented be authorized to fill the vacancies in their respective delegations.

The remainder of the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted; so that the delegates from the District were admitted to honorary seats, and the delegates from Louisiana were authorized to cast the vote of Texas.

The Convention then took up the question as to the mode of voting—whether the votes of each State should be given entire, or whether each delegate should be allowed to give his vote individually. The discussion of this question, and some incidental matters connected therewith, occupied the residue of the morning session.

The first two hours of the evening session were devoted to a general consultation among the members. The doors were opened, the mode of voting of the resolution prescribing the mode of voting was resumed.

A proposition was offered in amendment, asking the names of the candidates whose names were to be presented to the Convention.

Mr. Haskell, of Tennessee, scouted the idea that any Whig would vote for anybody but a Whig. No pledge, however, was necessary, and he hoped that the resolution would be laid on the table, and that the Convention would proceed at once to nominate Clay, Scott, Taylor, McKim, or any good Whig.

The Chairman decided the amendment out of order, from which decision an appeal was taken.

A debate followed on the appeal, during which Louisiana read a letter to the Convention declaring that it endorsed the names to be presented to the Convention, and that its nomination would be a sufficient guarantee that the people themselves were in favor of the Whigs.

He moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was carried.

The previous question was then called, and the original resolution was adopted, requiring the members to vote viva voce, individually, until a majority should be obtained.

Before proceeding to ballot, Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, read a letter to the Convention, in the event of his not being the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, presented a letter to the same effect from General Scott, and resulted as follows:

The first ballot then took place, and resulted as follows:

	First ballot.					Second ballot.				
	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.	McLana.	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.	McLana.
Maine	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	3
N. Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
Vermont	1	5	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
New York	0	29	5	1	0	1	28	5	1	0

article on large and small farms takes ground
opposition to the teachings of Arthur Young
the subject, "The State of Education in
Mexico" contains statistics of much value. Rus-
sell's "Adventures in Mexico" is very favorably
reviewed. The reviewer has great charity for
the country, and thinks that when the American
armies are withdrawn the Mexicans will fall to
feeding each other's throats, so that our most be-
nevolent interposition will again be required.
The boundary of the Union, he prophesies, will
be the Isthmus of Panama, with a railway for
freight and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific.
The number is full of good reading.

THE MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW
COMMENCED on the 1st of December, 1847, to be continued on the 1st of March, June, and September. It will be devoted to the interest of no Party or Class, but conductors will endeavor to present an open and fair field the notice and discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Literature, Religion, and the History of the Human Mind.

W. EDWIN CAHOE, assisted by several other
years, in making out 125 pages, at the price of
\$2.00 per copy for 1938.—*Legal Basis of American Law*
1937. Published by the American Bar Association.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—*Short Reviews and Notices*
of the literature, contemporary and historical, of the
Publishers, COLLEGE OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
1937. Single numbers for sale at the Bookstore generally.
June 15—1937.

CHairs.
The Proprietors of the Gay Street Chair Wore
them to inform their friends and the public generally, that
they have now on hand a large quantity of the best
of other Chairs, comprising mahogany, maple, walnut, and
oak, and of various shapes and sizes, and are prepared to
dispose to purchase to give them all, as per advertisement
in the Standard. They are also prepared to furnish
them. They would also inform shipping merchants in
this city, that they have a large quantity of the same
all kinds, and are prepared to furnish them at all
times. Split Can, Cast Stone, Top, Can, and all
kinds, they are willing to sell at most accommodating terms.
May 15—1937.

MEDICAL.
R. H. HARRIS, D.D.S., Liberty street, second door north
of the Standard Building. April 15—1937.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
MOTON HOTEL.—On street Temperance Princess,
102 and 141 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
May 15—1937.

TEMPERANCE.
LINDA MOORE.

[illegible]

April 29, 1900.

POTTER'S WARE.
AUDEN PERINE'S Earthenware Pottery, corner of
Pine and Lexington streets, Baltimore. All wares de-
scribed in any paper.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
JO, O' SHEA & SONS, J. D. ARMISTEAD & THORNTON
Importers and Retail Dealers in Choice
Smoking Tobacco; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 150 and 250.
April 29, 1900.

BELLHANGING, ETC.
CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Locksmith, and Smith
in General, may be found at the old stand, No. 112
South Second street, Baltimore, Md., or at any place
set up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most
reasonable terms.

SILVER WARE MANUFACTORY.
SILVER WARE, of every description and style, manufac-
tured by A. W. PAPER, No. 5 North Gay street, Bal-
timore, Md.

PAPER HANGING.
JOHN O. WILMOT, Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, No.
30 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., is prepared to
do all kinds of Paper Hanging and Upholstering, at the short-
est notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SPOJES. *THOMAS BUTLER, Boots and Sponges*, may still be found at the *Journal*, where the ladies will find it convenient to purchase for manufacturing the cheapest and best work, for sale in any quantity.

ALMANAC FOR 1848. The *Universal Almanac* for 1848, compiled by the *Rev. John G. Bartlett*, is published by the *Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*, contains in addition to the usual astronomical and meteorological information, a variety of important facts and statistics, bearing upon the subject of slavery, not to be found in any other publication. It is printed in English, French, and German, and is one of the question in this country. In the confident expectation that it will be widely distributed, it is being reissued, and printed on good paper; and, to secure its circulation, it is offered at a very low price. The price of the *Universal Almanac* for 1848, is: 200 copies, or upwards, at \$30 per copy; 50 copies, at \$40 per copy; and 25 copies, at \$50 per copy.

The friends of the cause, who are desirous of obtaining the *Universal Almanac* for 1848, should be accompanied by the cash, and designate the number of copies of *consequence* by which they are to be forwarded.

The friends of universal emancipation are earnestly called upon to aid in giving this valuable Anti-Slavery document a wide circulation.

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No. 2. Fasts for the People of the Free States.
No. 3. Fasts for the Slaves of America.
No. 4. Shall we give bibles to 3,000,000 of American Slaves?
CARRINGTON, as above, by
JUNY 26. 61 John Street, Astor.

LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.
BIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main
and Second Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to
take Affidavits, Oaths, etc., in all cases, before him, at
Main, Vermont, Connecticut, Michigan, New Hampshire,
Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Arkansas.
Jan. 6.—47

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.
NEW YORK: Published by the Anti-Slavery Publication
Office, No. 61 John Street, New York.—The subscribers,
as Agents of the Executive Committee of the American
Anti-Slavery Society, have been authorized to receive
for the cause that has made arrangements with the pub-
lisher to enable them to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and re-
tail, such books and tracts as may be ordered from time
to time. There can be no doubt, that if the TRUTH, as it has been
published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, were
before the minds of our fellow-countrymen, the most satisfactory
results would be attained. The object of the present
facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Sla-

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